# Frequently Asked Questions – Replanting Native Forest and Woodland Ecosystems Method

**Where can this method be applied?**

This method will support the replanting of native forest and woodland ecosystems on cleared land in Australia’s intensive use landscapes.

These areas contain high concentrations of threatened species and ecological communities, making them a priority for nature repair.

This method’s eligible region has been defined using the [Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia](https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/nrs/science/ibra) landscape classification framework (IBRA 7.0).

The eligible IBRA subregions can be found in table 1 below.

A map of this method’s eligible regions as a spatial dataset and a list of eligible IBRA subregions will be made available on the department's website at the commencement of the Nature Repair Market.

**Can this method be combined with similar methods under the Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) scheme?**

This method is designed to enable the option to stack with projects under the ACCU scheme’s *Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings FullCAM method*.

Stacking would allow projects that meet the requirements of both schemes to generate carbon credits and a biodiversity certificate.

Relevant requirements that would need to be met include the ACCU Scheme’s newness requirement and the Nature Repair Act’s first integrity standard which requires:

* + that a biodiversity project carried out in accordance with the method must be designed to result in enhancement or protection of biodiversity in native species (whether the effect on biodiversity occurs within or outside the project area) that would be unlikely to occur if the project is not carried out.
  + This would require plantings to more closely reflect the composition and structure of the reference ecosystem(s) than would be required under the ACCU method.

**Are other methods being developed?**

* The department is collaborating with technical experts and partner organisations to progress a pipeline of methods including:
* An enhancing remnant vegetation method to encourage enhancement and protection of existing native vegetation.
* A native forest method to protect, restore and manage native forests.
* An invasive pest management method that focusses on the control of specific feral pests or weeds.
* A permanent protection method to protect and conserve biodiversity in line with Australia’s national goal of protecting 30 percent of land by 2030.
* A rangelands method to manage and enhance habitat in the arid and semi-arid areas of Australia.
* The department is also partnering with Indigenous organisations to develop Indigenous-led methods.
* These will ensure Indigenous ecological knowledge and values are a key feature in the market.

**How can First Nations people use this method?**

* First Nations people seeking to restore formerly cleared areas may wish to develop projects under this method.
* Some Native Title land is located in the method’s eligible region which focuses on intensive use landscapes.
* This method enables the use of Indigenous knowledge in projects (but it is not mandatory to do so), if appropriate consent has been obtained.

**Why does a project need to start on cleared land?**

* This method focusses on reforestation of cleared areas rather than enhancement of existing native forest and woodlands.
* The project outcome must specify targets for native plant species richness, and native vegetation cover that meets or exceeds the requirement to establish a forest (defined as native trees and shrubs over 2m in height with crown cover equal to or greater than 20%).
* Measuring the project outcome against a starting state of cleared land enables improvements in ecosystem condition to be clearly attributed to the project’s planting activities.
* This approach is consistent with the ACCU Scheme’s Environmental Plantings Method.
* This method provides some flexibility around the cleared land starting state including:
* Young regenerating shrubs and trees can be retained within activity areas.
* Project activity areas can be mapped around large trees, rows of trees or other native woody vegetation.

**Why is land required to have been cleared for 7 years?**

* This method requires projects to have been comprehensively cleared more than 7 years prior to the date of the project application (or 5 years if there has been a change of ownership).
* This approach is designed to prevent perverse incentives to clear native woody vegetation in order to participate in the scheme, while still providing a positive incentive to replant native forest and woodland ecosystems on cleared land.
* This approach is consistent with the ACCU scheme.

**When will a biodiversity certificate be issued?**

* The Clean Energy Regulator (CER) can issue a certificate when it is satisfied that (among other things) the project is sufficiently progressed to have resulted in, or be likely to result in, the biodiversity outcome for the project.
* This method sets thresholds which must be met for the CER to be satisfied that the project’s biodiversity outcome has been, or is likely to be, achieved.
* The achievement of thresholds is measured using indicators of canopy height, canopy and understory native vegetation cover, native species richness and non-native cover.
* This approach is site appropriate and takes into account the different growth rates for plantings across Australia.

**What are the mapping guidelines?**

* This method requires that the mapping guidelines (described as an incorporated document in the method), must be used by project proponents to map their project and activity areas, including the preparation of geospatial data to meet specified standards.
* The guidelines will be available at the commencement of the scheme.

**What is the Biodiversity Outcome Modelling Protocol?**

* The Biodiversity Outcome Modelling Protocol will provide instructions for using the National Biodiversity Assessment System (NBAS) with the method.
* The NBAS will be used to calculate values including:
* ecosystem condition score for the starting state;
* predicted ecosystem condition score for the target state;
* conservation significance score;
* predicted change in landscape connectivity due to the project; and
* predicted change in whole-system biodiversity persistence due to the project.
* This protocol will be available at the commencement of the scheme.

**How does the method support Australia’s international biodiversity commitments?**

* Projects using this method may be able to contribute to Australia’s national restoration target under the Strategy for Nature.
* This target relates to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030.

**How diverse does my planting need to be?**

* The diversity of species required to be planted needs to include a mix of overstory, understory and/or ground level species which are native to the local area.
* The method provides flexibility for proponents to specify targets from Table 7 in the method, representing the degree to which their project will attempt to restore the species diversity (compositional target) of the reference ecosystem.
* This may depend on factors including project funding, availability of seed stock and the starting condition state of the project area.

**What happens if parts of the replanting die?**

* Plantings must be maintained for the permanence period, which may require remedial plantings when mortality events threaten the project’s biodiversity objectives.
* Planting mortality across more than 5% of an activity area is required to be notified to the CER.

**What are the monitoring and auditing requirements?**

* Project monitoring will include a combination of transect and photo point monitoring.
* A monitoring report including a collation of monitoring data collected during the reporting period must be submitted with each biodiversity report in accordance with a timeframe specified by the legislative Rules.
* The department is considering drafting a legislative rule to require an audit report to accompany the initial Category A report provided at application for a Biodiversity Certificate.
* The department is considering the timing of audits to accompany subsequent category A or category B biodiversity project reports.

**What are the reporting requirements?**

* Project proponents would be required to report on their projects at least every five years, although proponents would be able to report more frequently if they wish.
* There are two types of biodiversity project reports, category A and category B biodiversity project reports.
* An *initial* category A biodiversity project report is required to accompany an application for the issue of a biodiversity certificate.
* Subsequent category A biodiversity project reports are required to be provided at least every 5 years after a Biodiversity Certificate has been issued until the end of the permanence period, unless an exemption applies.
* Category B biodiversity project reports need to be submitted before a project proponent applies for a Biodiversity Certificate. The department is considering the inclusion in the Rules of a requirement that, a category B biodiversity project report must be provided at or within 6 months of the 5-year period since project registration and every 5 years thereafter, until an application is made for a biodiversity certificate.
* This method requires biodiversity project reports to include:
* A monitoring report including a collation of monitoring data collected during the reporting period in accordance with monitoring requirements under this method; and
* An assessment of biodiversity project implementation against the project plan.

**What’s a project plan and what needs to be in it?**

* The project plan is a document that sets out how the project is intended to be carried out and achieve the nominated biodiversity outcome for the project.
* The project plan could be used as a working document to reflect the progress of the project towards and maintaining the biodiversity outcome.
* The project plan could also be used to set out management strategies to ensure that management activities are designed and implemented in a way that is most effective for biodiversity outcomes.
* This method requires a project plan to include:
* A description of the nominated biodiversity outcome.
* A description of the project area.
* A description of the condition state, relevant reference ecosystems, and management activities for each activity area.
* A description of the starting state and anticipated change for each of the relevant standard biodiversity project characteristics.
* A seed harvesting plan, if seed collection is planned.
* Information regarding any pre-existing covenants or other arrangements relating to the protection of biodiversity.

## Table 1: Eligible IBRA subregions

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State or Territory** | **Eligible IBRA Subregion Code** | **Eligible IBRA Subregion Name** | **IBRA Region Code** | **IBRA Region Name** |
| ACT | AUA01 | Snowy Mountains | AUA | Australian Alps |
| ACT | SEH14 | Bondo | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| ACT | SEH16 | Monaro | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| ACT | SEH06 | Murrumbateman | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | AUA01 | Snowy Mountains | AUA | Australian Alps |
| NSW | BBS18 | Inglewood Sandstones | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS25 | Ellerston | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS26 | Liverpool Range | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS20 | Moonie-Barwon Interfluve | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS28 | Narrandool | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS21 | Northern Basalts | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS22 | Northern Outwash | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS24 | Pilliga | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS23 | Pilliga Outwash | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | BBS27 | Talbragar Valley | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| NSW | COP03 | Canbelego Downs | COP | Cobar Peneplain |
| NSW | COP05 | Lachlan Plains | COP | Cobar Peneplain |
| NSW | COP04 | Nymagee | COP | Cobar Peneplain |
| NSW | DRP04 | Bogan-Macquarie | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| NSW | DRP03 | Castlereagh-Barwon | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| NSW | DRP01 | Culgoa-Bokhara | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| NSW | DRP02 | Warrambool-Moonie | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| NSW | MDD02 | Murray Mallee | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| NSW | MUL03 | Nebine Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| NSW | NAN02 | Inverell Basalts | NAN | Nandewar |
| NSW | NAN03 | Kaputar | NAN | Nandewar |
| NSW | NAN01 | Nandewar Northern Complex | NAN | Nandewar |
| NSW | NAN04 | Peel | NAN | Nandewar |
| NSW | NET04 | Armidale Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET02 | Beardy River Hills | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET14 | Binghi Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET01 | Bundarra Downs | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET06 | Deepwater Downs | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET16 | Eastern Nandewars | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET08 | Ebor Basalts | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET07 | Glenn Innes-Guyra Basalts | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET09 | Moredun Volcanics | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET18 | Nightcap | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET11 | Northeast Forest Lands | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET19 | Round Mountain | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET10 | Severn River Volcanics | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET15 | Stanthorpe Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET12 | Tenterfield Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET17 | Tingha Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET03 | Walcha Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET05 | Wongwibinda Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NET13 | Yarrowyck-Kentucky Downs | NET | New England Tablelands |
| NSW | NNC13 | Barrington | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC08 | Carrai Plateau | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC02 | Cataract | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC04 | Chaelundi | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC06 | Coffs Coast and Escarpment | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC11 | Comboyne Plateau | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC03 | Dalmorton | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC15 | Ellerston | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC19 | Guy Fawkes | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC17 | Karuah Manning | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC09 | Macleay Gorges | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC07 | Macleay Hastings | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC12 | Mummel Escarpment | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC18 | Rocky River Gorge | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC14 | Tomalla | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC16 | Upper Hunter | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC10 | Upper Manning | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC01 | Washpool | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NNC05 | Yuraygir | NNC | NSW North Coast |
| NSW | NSS03 | Capertee Valley | NSS | NSW South Western Slopes |
| NSW | NSS01 | Inland Slopes | NSS | NSW South Western Slopes |
| NSW | NSS02 | Lower Slopes | NSS | NSW South Western Slopes |
| NSW | RIV03 | Murray Fans | RIV | Riverina |
| NSW | RIV06 | Murray Scroll Belt | RIV | Riverina |
| NSW | RIV02 | Murrumbidgee | RIV | Riverina |
| NSW | SEC03 | Bateman | SEC | South East Corner |
| NSW | SEC01 | East Gippsland Lowlands | SEC | South East Corner |
| NSW | SEC02 | South East Coastal Ranges | SEC | South East Corner |
| NSW | SEH11 | Bathurst | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH14 | Bondo | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH07 | Bungonia | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH17 | Capertee Uplands | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH09 | Crookwell | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH13 | Hill End | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH08 | Kanangra | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH15 | Kybeyan-Gourock | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH16 | Monaro | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH06 | Murrumbateman | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH10 | Oberon | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEH12 | Orange | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| NSW | SEQ03 | Burringbar-Conondale Ranges | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SEQ13 | Clarence Lowlands | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SEQ12 | Clarence Sandstones | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SEQ10 | Scenic Rim | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SEQ04 | Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SEQ11 | Woodenbong | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| NSW | SYB09 | Burragorang | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB08 | Cumberland | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB13 | Ettrema | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB02 | Hunter | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB12 | Illawarra | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB14 | Jervis | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB14 | Jervis | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB01 | Kerrabee | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB11 | Moss Vale | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB07 | Pittwater | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB10 | Sydney Cataract | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB04 | Wollemi | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB06 | Wyong | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| NSW | SYB05 | Yengo | SYB | Sydney Basin |
| QLD | BBN09 | Anakie Inlier | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN10 | Basalt Downs | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN07 | Belyando Downs | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN04 | Beucazon Hills | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN02 | Bogie River Hills | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN11 | Isaac-Comet Downs | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN14 | Marlborough Plains | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN12 | Nebo-Connors Ranges | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN06 | Northern Bowen Basin | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN13 | South Drummond Basin | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN01 | Townsville Plains | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBN08 | Upper Belyando Floodout | BBN | Brigalow Belt North |
| QLD | BBS06 | Arcadia | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS08 | Banana-Auburn Ranges | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS13 | Barakula | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS03 | Boomer Range | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS09 | Buckland Basalts | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS05 | Callide Creek Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS10 | Carnarvon Ranges | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS01 | Claude River Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS07 | Dawson River Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS14 | Dulacca Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS17 | Eastern Darling Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS18 | Inglewood Sandstones | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS20 | Moonie-Barwon Interfluve | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS19 | Moonie-Commoron Floodout | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS04 | Mount Morgan Ranges | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS28 | Narrandool | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS21 | Northern Basalts | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS12 | Southern Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS16 | Tara Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS11 | Taroom Downs | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS15 | Weribone High | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | BBS02 | Woorabinda | BBS | Brigalow Belt South |
| QLD | CMC04 | Byfield | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | CMC03 | Clarke-Connors Ranges | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | CMC06 | Debella | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | CMC05 | Manifold | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | CMC02 | Proserpine-Sarina Lowlands | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | CMC01 | Whitsunday | CMC | Central Mackay Coast |
| QLD | DEU04 | Jericho | DEU | Desert Uplands |
| QLD | DRP03 | Castlereagh-Barwon | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| QLD | DRP01 | Culgoa-Bokhara | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| QLD | DRP02 | Warrambool-Moonie | DRP | Darling Riverine Plains |
| QLD | MGD08 | Southern Wooded Downs | MGD | Mitchell Grass Downs |
| QLD | MUL02 | Eastern Mulga Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| QLD | MUL06 | Langlo Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| QLD | MUL03 | Nebine Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| QLD | MUL04 | North Eastern Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| QLD | MUL01 | West Balonne Plains | MUL | Mulga Lands |
| QLD | NAN01 | Nandewar Northern Complex | NAN | Nandewar |
| QLD | NET15 | Stanthorpe Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| QLD | NET12 | Tenterfield Plateau | NET | New England Tablelands |
| QLD | SEQ05 | Brisbane-Barambah Volcanics | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ08 | Burnett-Curtis Coastal Lowlands | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ01 | Burnett-Curtis Hills and Ranges | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ03 | Burringbar-Conondale Ranges | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ09 | Great Sandy | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ07 | Gympie Block | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ02 | Moreton Basin | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ10 | Scenic Rim | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ06 | South Burnett | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ14 | Southern Great Barrier Reef | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ04 | Sunshine Coast-Gold Coast Lowlands | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | SEQ11 | Woodenbong | SEQ | South Eastern Queensland |
| QLD | WET04 | Atherton | WET | Wet Tropics |
| QLD | WET01 | Herbert | WET | Wet Tropics |
| QLD | WET03 | Innisfail | WET | Wet Tropics |
| QLD | WET02 | Tully | WET | Wet Tropics |
| SA | EYB03 | Eyre Hills | EYB | Eyre Yorke Block |
| SA | EYB05 | Eyre Mallee | EYB | Eyre Yorke Block |
| SA | EYB01 | Southern Yorke | EYB | Eyre Yorke Block |
| SA | EYB02 | St Vincent | EYB | Eyre Yorke Block |
| SA | EYB04 | Talia | EYB | Eyre Yorke Block |
| SA | FLB02 | Broughton | FLB | Flinders Lofty Block |
| SA | FLB01 | Mount Lofty Ranges | FLB | Flinders Lofty Block |
| SA | FLB04 | Southern Flinders | FLB | Flinders Lofty Block |
| SA | KAN02 | Fleurieu | KAN | Kanmantoo |
| SA | KAN01 | Kangaroo Island | KAN | Kanmantoo |
| SA | MDD04 | Lowan Mallee | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| SA | MDD03 | Murray Lakes and Coorong | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| SA | MDD02 | Murray Mallee | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| SA | MDD05 | Wimmera | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| SA | NCP01 | Bridgewater | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| SA | NCP02 | Glenelg Plain | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| SA | NCP03 | Lucindale | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| SA | NCP04 | Tintinara | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| SA | RIV06 | Murray Scroll Belt | RIV | Riverina |
| SA | SVP02 | Mount Gambier | SVP | Southern Volcanic Plain |
| TAS | BEL01 | Ben Lomond | BEL | Ben Lomond |
| TAS | FUR02 | Flinders | FUR | Furneaux |
| TAS | KIN01 | King | KIN | King |
| TAS | TNM01 | Northern Midlands | TNM | Tasmanian Northern Midlands |
| TAS | TNS01 | Northern Slopes | TNS | Tasmanian Northern Slopes |
| TAS | TSE01 | South East | TSE | Tasmanian South East |
| VIC | AUA01 | Snowy Mountains | AUA | Australian Alps |
| VIC | AUA02 | Victorian Alps | AUA | Australian Alps |
| VIC | FUR02 | Flinders | FUR | Furneaux |
| VIC | FUR01 | Wilsons Promontory | FUR | Furneaux |
| VIC | MDD04 | Lowan Mallee | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| VIC | MDD02 | Murray Mallee | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| VIC | MDD05 | Wimmera | MDD | Murray Darling Depression |
| VIC | NCP01 | Bridgewater | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| VIC | NCP02 | Glenelg Plain | NCP | Naracoorte Coastal Plain |
| VIC | NSS01 | Inland Slopes | NSS | NSW South Western Slopes |
| VIC | RIV03 | Murray Fans | RIV | Riverina |
| VIC | RIV06 | Murray Scroll Belt | RIV | Riverina |
| VIC | RIV04 | Victorian Riverina | RIV | Riverina |
| VIC | SCP01 | Gippsland Plain | SCP | South East Coastal Plain |
| VIC | SCP02 | Otway Plain | SCP | South East Coastal Plain |
| VIC | SCP03 | Warrnambool Plain | SCP | South East Coastal Plain |
| VIC | SEC01 | East Gippsland Lowlands | SEC | South East Corner |
| VIC | SEC02 | South East Coastal Ranges | SEC | South East Corner |
| VIC | SEH02 | Highlands-Northern Fall | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SEH01 | Highlands-Southern Fall | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SEH15 | Kybeyan-Gourock | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SEH16 | Monaro | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SEH03 | Otway Ranges | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SEH04 | Strzelecki Ranges | SEH | South Eastern Highlands |
| VIC | SVP01 | Victorian Volcanic Plain | SVP | Southern Volcanic Plain |
| VIC | VIM02 | Central Victorian Uplands | VIM | Victorian Midlands |
| VIC | VIM04 | Dundas Tablelands | VIM | Victorian Midlands |
| VIC | VIM01 | Goldfields | VIM | Victorian Midlands |
| VIC | VIM03 | Greater Grampians | VIM | Victorian Midlands |
| WA | AVW02 | Katanning | AVW | Avon Wheatbelt |
| WA | AVW01 | Merredin | AVW | Avon Wheatbelt |
| WA | ESP01 | Fitzgerald | ESP | Esperance Plains |
| WA | ESP02 | Recherche | ESP | Esperance Plains |
| WA | GES01 | Geraldton Hills | GES | Geraldton Sandplains |
| WA | GES02 | Lesueur Sandplain | GES | Geraldton Sandplains |
| WA | JAF01 | Northern Jarrah Forest | JAF | Jarrah Forest |
| WA | JAF02 | Southern Jarrah Forest | JAF | Jarrah Forest |
| WA | MAL01 | Eastern Mallee | MAL | Mallee |
| WA | MAL02 | Western Mallee | MAL | Mallee |
| WA | SWA01 | Dandaragan Plateau | SWA | Swan Coastal Plain |
| WA | SWA02 | Perth | SWA | Swan Coastal Plain |
| WA | WAR01 | Warren | WAR | Warren |

## More information

Learn more about [*Nature Repair Act 2023*](https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2023A00121/asmade/text)

Web [Nature Repair Market - DCCEEW](https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/environmental-markets/nature-repair-market)

Email [naturerepairmarket@dcceew.gov.au](mailto:naturerepairmarket@dcceew.gov.au)

**Acknowledgement of Country**

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

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